

1 July 2004

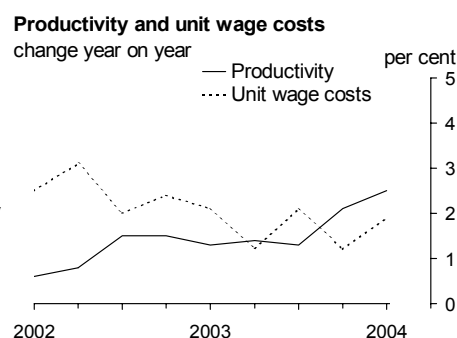
**Coverage**  
United Kingdom  
**Theme**  
The Economy

## Productivity 1st quarter 2004

Output per job for the whole economy in the first quarter of 2004 increased by 2.5 per cent compared with the same quarter a year ago up from growth of 2.1 per cent in the previous quarter.

Quarter on previous quarter growth in output per job for the first quarter of 2004 was 0.4 per cent, down from 0.8 per cent in the previous quarter.

Unit wage costs for the whole economy in the first quarter of 2004 increased by 1.9 per cent compared with the same quarter a year ago, up from growth of 1.2 per cent in the previous quarter.



Quarter on previous quarter growth in unit wage costs for the first quarter grew by 1.2 per cent, up from no growth in the previous quarter.

This release includes revisions from annual GDP balancing and benchmarking employee jobs using the Annual Business Inquiry. An article will be released on the National Statistics website on 21 July describing an improved methodology and providing new back series (see notes 10 to 16).

### Whole economy

		<u>Output per job</u>		<u>Unit wage costs</u>	
		Per cent change on previous year	Per cent change on previous quarter	Per cent change on previous year	Per cent change on previous quarter
<i>Seasonally adjusted:</i>					
<b>2002</b>	Q1	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.8
	Q2	0.8	0.3	3.1	1.1
	Q3	1.5	0.9	2.0	-0.5
	Q4	1.5	0.1	2.4	0.9
<b>2003</b>	Q1	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.5
	Q2	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3
	Q3	1.3	0.8	2.1	0.4
	Q4	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.0
<b>2004</b>	Q1	2.5	0.4	1.9	1.2

Issued by  
National Statistics  
1 Drummond Gate  
London SW1V 2QQ

Telephone  
Press Office 020 7533 5725  
Public Enquiries 0845 601 3034

Statistician  
Mark Williams 01633 813131  
E-mail productivity@ons.gov.uk

Internet  
www.statistics.gov.uk

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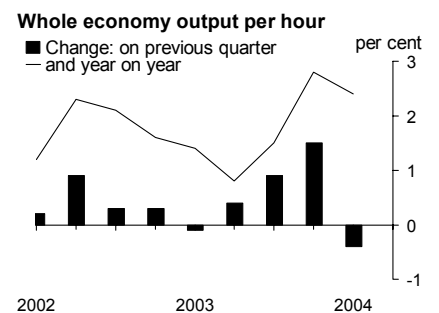
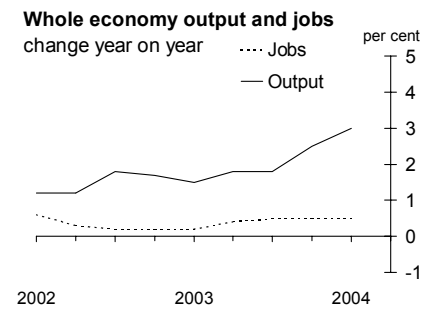
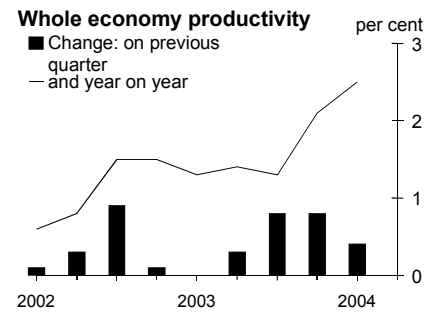
**Whole economy productivity**

In the first quarter of 2004 whole economy productivity growth (measured by output per job) was 2.5 per cent compared with the same quarter a year ago, up on growth of 2.1 per cent in the last quarter. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, productivity grew by 0.4 per cent, down from 0.8 per cent in the previous quarter.

The increase in annual productivity is explained by the acceleration of output on an annual basis, while jobs growth remained unchanged. The bulk of the improvement in output took place in the service sector. Annual growth in output was 3.0 per cent, up on growth of 2.5 per cent in the previous quarter. Meanwhile the growth in productivity jobs was 0.5 per cent unchanged from the previous quarter.

The slowdown in productivity on a quarter on previous quarter basis is due to output growth slowing from 1.0 per cent in the fourth quarter to 0.6 per cent in the first quarter. The accelerating rate of annual output growth and consequent pick up in the annual productivity growth rate was primarily a reflection of faster growth toward the end of 2003, rather than in 2004 quarter one.

The alternative measure of productivity – output per hour worked – showed that hourly productivity grew by 2.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2004 compared with the same quarter a year ago, down from 2.8 per cent in the previous quarter. Between the fourth quarter of 2003 and first quarter of 2004 output per hour decreased by 0.4 per cent, down from a growth of 1.5 per cent in the previous quarter. On an annual basis, total hours worked grew by 0.5 per cent, up from a decline of 0.2 per cent in the previous quarter.



### Manufacturing productivity

In the first quarter of 2004 manufacturing productivity, on an output per job basis, showed an increase of 4.9 per cent compared with the same quarter of 2003, down from growth of 6.0 per cent in the previous quarter,

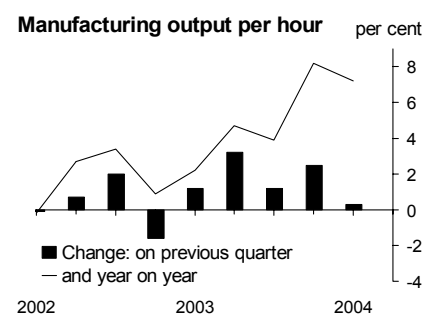
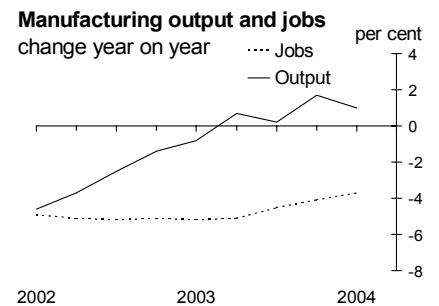
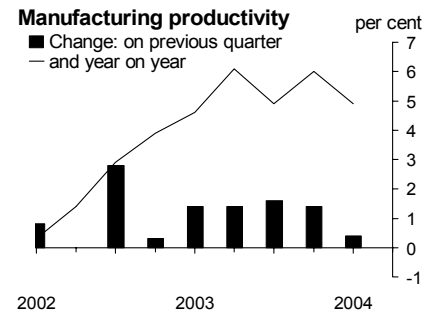
The slowdown in annual productivity growth is a result of a slower rate of manufacturing output growth, combined with a smaller fall in the number of manufacturing jobs than occurred in the previous quarter. Manufacturing output showed an increase of 1.0 per cent, compared with 1.7 per cent in the previous quarter. Productivity jobs continued to fall at 3.7 per cent compared with 4.1 per cent and 4.5 per cent in the previous two quarters respectively.

On a quarterly basis, manufacturing productivity grew by 0.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2004, down from growth of 1.4 per cent in the previous quarter. The slowdown in quarterly productivity growth is explained by the fall in output. Manufacturing output fell by 0.4 per cent, down from the growth of 0.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2003. Productivity jobs fell by 0.8 per cent, the same rate as in the previous quarter.

In the first quarter of 2004 manufacturing output per hour grew by 7.2 per cent, on a year-on-year basis. This compares with growth of 8.2 per cent in the previous quarter. The slowdown in productivity growth is again largely explained by the deceleration in manufacturing output, as hours worked fell at almost the same annual rate as in the previous quarter

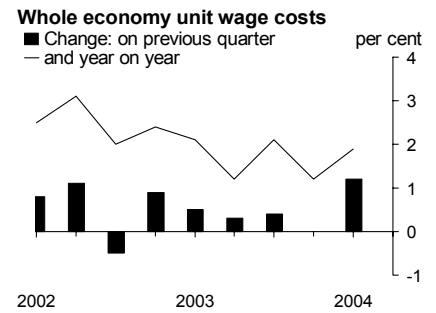
On a quarterly basis, manufacturing output per hour increased by 0.3 per cent, down from growth of 2.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2003. The slowdown in productivity was due to the fall in manufacturing output and to a slower pace of decline in hours worked than in the previous quarter.

Annual productivity growth was positive across all manufacturing subsections. The sharpest year-on-year increase was recorded in transport and equipment (at 11.2 per cent), followed by chemicals and man-made fibres (at 10.8 per cent).

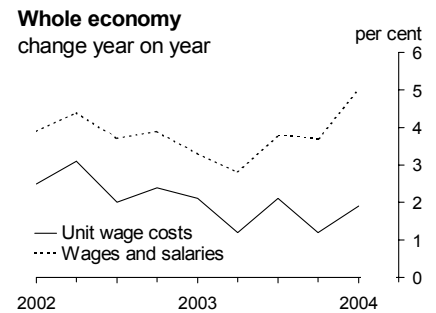


**Unit wage costs**

Whole economy unit wage costs in the first quarter of 2004 were 1.9 per cent higher than the same quarter a year earlier. This compares with a 1.2 per cent growth rate for the previous quarter.



The faster rate of unit wage cost growth was primarily due to a pick up in wages and salaries growth. Quarter one saw growth in wages and salaries at 5.0 per cent compared with the same quarter a year ago, up from 3.7 per cent in the last quarter. A rise in financial sector bonuses that were paid in January was a major contributor to this acceleration.



On a quarter-on-quarter basis, unit wage costs grew by 1.2 per cent, compared with the zero growth and growth of 0.4 per cent in quarters three and four of 2003 respectively. The rise is explained by more rapid growth in wages and salaries due primarily to bonus payments in the financial sector.

Overall manufacturing unit wage costs in the first quarter of 2004 showed a decline of 1.4 per cent compared with the same quarter a year earlier, up from a decline of 2.5 per cent in the fourth quarter.

Compared with the previous quarter, manufacturing unit wage costs grew by 1.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2004, up from a decline of 0.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2003. Over the same period quarterly growth in average earnings remained unchanged at 3.4 per cent.



## Revisions

The figures in this release have been revised to be consistent with the latest input data to the productivity calculations. The GVA numbers are consistent with the National Accounts dataset published on 30 June which has been chain-linked onto 2001 prices. The productivity jobs series have been benchmarked to the Annual Business Inquiry and are consistent with the whole economy workforce jobs series published on 16 April. Hours worked data have also been revised to be consistent with the re-weighted Labour Force Survey dataset, published on 17 March. Furthermore, the productivity jobs series have been re-seasonally adjusted for all periods.

Table R1 shows the overall revisions to quarterly growth rates of the main productivity variables for the whole economy and manufacturing. Revisions to whole economy variables are mostly small in size. The largest revision, of +0.7 percentage points to the output per hour 2003 quarter four percentage change on a year earlier, is caused by an upward revision of 0.4 per cent to whole economy GVA and a downward revision of 0.2 per cent to whole economy hours worked. Manufacturing revisions are larger than whole economy revisions and are due mainly to higher GVA revisions, following chain-linking of the Index of Production onto 2001 prices. As part of the chain-linking process of National Accounts data, indices have been re-referenced onto 2001=100. All indices in this release have also been re-referenced onto 2001=100.

## Announcement of a change to the methodology

In the last Productivity First Release on 29 March 2004, ONS announced an investigation into appropriate measures of self-employment for productivity calculations.

This study has recommended improvements in the productivity measures and methodology which will be introduced in the next release. A full report will be published on the National Statistics website on 21 July (see notes 10 to 16 for further details).

## BACKGROUND NOTES

1. This First Release gives details of output per job, output per hour and unit wage costs for the whole economy of the United Kingdom. More detail can be found on the National Statistics web site at: [www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/productivity). New experimental data for some non-production industries can also be found on the web site in the experimental data area.
2. Index numbers are on the base 2001=100, are classified to the 1992 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and are seasonally adjusted.
3. Throughout the First Release productivity refers to output per job unless stated otherwise. Growth refers to the change between a quarter and a quarter a year ago while quarterly growth refers to the change between a quarter and the previous quarter.
4. Whole economy unit wage costs indices are calculated as the ratio of total wages and salaries per job and GVA per job.
5. Manufacturing unit wage costs indices are calculated as manufacturing productivity jobs multiplied by the ratio of the index of average earnings and the Index of Production (manufacturing components only).

## Revisions

6. This release contains an analysis of past revisions to productivity growth estimates. ONS will progressively introduce similar analyses into all of its key economic statistics releases. Details can be found at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?ID=793>
7. One indication of the reliability of the key indicators in this release can be obtained by monitoring the size of revisions. The table below records the size and pattern of revisions which have occurred over the last three years. Please note that these indicators only report summary measures for revisions. The revised data may, themselves, be subject to sampling or other sources of error.

The table overleaf presents differences between the first estimates published between July 1998 and March 2001 and the estimates published three years later.

	Value in latest period (per cent)	Revisions between first publication and estimates three years later	
		Average over the last 3 years (bias)	Average over the last 3 years without regard to sign (average absolute revision)
Whole Economy Output per Job, quarter on same quarter a year ago growth rate	2.5	-0.08	0.42
Whole Economy Unit wage costs, quarter on same quarter a year ago growth rate	1.9	-0.36	0.94

A spreadsheet giving these estimates and the calculations behind the averages in the table is available on the National Statistics website at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=7476>

A statistical test has been applied to the average revision to find out if there is bias in the estimates. No statistically significant bias was identified

8. The measure of output growth used is the short-term output measure from GVA at basic prices. In productivity measures, consistency between the output numerator and the labour input denominator is sought. The measure of jobs used in productivity measures - called Productivity Jobs - adds employee jobs to self-employed, Government-supported trainees and HM Forces. For employee jobs, a series consistent with the output measure is calculated, differing from the Workforce Jobs series by being reporting unit based (see Daffin, C., 2001, 'Introducing new and improved labour productivity data', *Economic Trends*, 570). Self-employment is also consistent with output by using the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) measure of working proprietors, though LFS self-employment is used in the measure where appropriate. Sources suitable for short-term estimates are combined with annual levels information by benchmarking. In the periods after the benchmark, quarterly movements from short-term series are applied to the benchmark. The table below indicates the sources used, the timing of the last benchmark, and some additional comments for clarification. ONS has investigated the sharp divergence that is appearing between the measure of self-employment obtained by using working proprietor data from the IDBR in 'All other industries' and the LFS. The outcome of this investigation is summarised in paragraphs 10 to 15 below.

Output Measure	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Construction - GVA at basic prices	All other industries - GVA at basic prices
Employee series	Benchmarked to Annual Business Inquiry December 2002.  Quarterly movements from Short-term employment surveys since December 2002.	Benchmarked to Annual Business Inquiry December 2002.  Quarterly movements from Short-term employment surveys since December 2002.
Self-employed	LFS Self-employed	Benchmarked to Labour Force Survey Self-employed, December 2001.  Quarterly movements from IDBR working proprietors since December 2001.
Consistency of numerator and denominator	Employee jobs on reporting unit basis, consistent with GDP(O).  Output measures of these industries recognise the significant output from self-employment and incorporate adjustments based on LFS self-employment results	Employee jobs on reporting unit basis, consistent with GDP(O).  Output of self-employment grossed to IDBR working proprietors as measure of self-employment output.

9. The productivity hours index is derived by multiplying the productivity jobs series at industry level by the average actual hours worked for the industry, derived from the Labour Force Survey. Results are scaled to ensure the whole economy productivity hours equal the appropriate LFS hours total.

#### Investigation into divergence between self-employment measures

10. In the last Productivity First Release on 29 March 2004, ONS announced an investigation into the recent divergence between the measure of self-employment used in the Productivity Jobs series and self-employed jobs reported in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). This work is now complete and a full report will be released on the National Statistics website on 21 July.
11. The study proposes a change in the productivity measures and methodology for the First Release planned for 30 September. The new methodology will be used in the productivity tables in the Labour Market First Release from August.
12. The Productivity Jobs series currently uses working proprietors (WP) from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) to measure short term changes in self-employment. This measure is benchmarked annually to the level of self-employment reported in the LFS. In recent years there has been a marked rise in the number of self-employed jobs reported in the LFS, that has not been observed in the IDBR WP series. Statistics on the self-employed in this release have not been benchmarked to the LFS for 2002 in view of the forthcoming methodological change.

13. The proposed new method would replace the combination of sources used in compiling the productivity jobs series at whole economy level by a single source, the Labour Force Survey (LFS). This is more consistent with the methodology used in calculating the hours measure. The LFS allows a new measure of GVA per worker to be compiled which will be the new main whole economy measure in future releases. The growth of LFS employment exceeds the growth in the current productivity jobs measure by around ½ per cent in 2002 and 2003. This would give rise to downwards revisions to growth in annual whole economy output per job of around ½ per cent in 2002 and 2003. For the industry breakdown, business surveys of jobs provide a better measure of employment by industry consistent with output measures used in the calculation of productivity. The new method uses the results of business surveys to provide industry detail. For coherence, the method constrains the whole economy total to equal the corresponding LFS jobs total.
14. Measures of output per hour for the whole economy will not be affected by this change. There will, however, be revisions to the industrial detail of the output per hour measure.
15. Measures of unit wage costs will be revised as a consequence of adopting the new methodology

#### **Planned future revisions**

- 16 On 21 July ONS will publish full details of the new productivity methodology and back series to allow its impact to be assessed.
- 17 Complete runs of series in this Release are available to download free of charge at <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/timeseries>. Alternatively, for low-cost tailored data call Online Services on 020 7533 5675 or email [tailored@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:tailored@statistics.gov.uk)
- 18 Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the press office. Also available is a list of the names of those given pre-publication access to the contents of this release.
- 19 **National Statistics** are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from political interference. © Crown copyright 2004.

# 1 Output per job

United Kingdom

(2001=100)

Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Total manufacturing
	A-Q	C,D,E	D
<b>Output per job</b>			
	LNNN	LNNW	LNNX
2000 Q2	98.7 <sup>†</sup>	97.2 <sup>†</sup>	96.2 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	99.1	97.8	97.4
Q4	99.2	99.0	99.1
2001 Q1	99.8	100.0	100.3
Q2	99.9	99.5	99.2
Q3	100.1	100.5	100.6
Q4	100.3	99.9	99.9
2002 Q1	100.4	101.0	100.7
Q2	100.7	101.9	100.6
Q3	101.6	103.2	103.5
Q4	101.7	104.3	103.8
2003 Q1	101.8	105.7	105.3
Q2	102.1	106.6	106.8
Q3	103.0	108.1	108.5
Q4	103.8	109.3	110.0
2004 Q1	104.3	109.7	110.4
<b>Output per job, change on quarter a year ago</b>			
	LNNP	LNNT	LNNU
2000 Q2	2.7 <sup>†</sup>	6.2 <sup>†</sup>	6.3
Q3	3.0	4.5	5.5 <sup>†</sup>
Q4	2.2	4.8	6.3
2001 Q1	1.5	4.5	6.0
Q2	1.2	2.4	3.1
Q3	0.9	2.7	3.3
Q4	1.1	1.0	0.8
2002 Q1	0.6	1.0	0.3
Q2	0.8	2.4	1.4
Q3	1.5	2.8	2.9
Q4	1.5	4.4	3.9
2003 Q1	1.3	4.6	4.6
Q2	1.4	4.6	6.1
Q3	1.3	4.7	4.9
Q4	2.1	4.7	6.0
2004 Q1	2.5	3.8	4.9
<b>Output per job, change on previous quarter</b>			
	DMWR	DMWS	DMWV
2000 Q2	0.4 <sup>†</sup>	1.5 <sup>†</sup>	1.6
Q3	0.5	0.6	1.2
Q4	0.1	1.2	1.8 <sup>†</sup>
2001 Q1	0.6	1.1	1.2
Q2	0.1	-0.5	-1.1
Q3	0.2	0.9	1.4
Q4	0.2	-0.5	-0.6
2002 Q1	0.1	1.1	0.8
Q2	0.3	0.9	-
Q3	0.9	1.3	2.8
Q4	0.1	1.1	0.3
2003 Q1	-	1.3	1.4
Q2	0.3	0.9	1.4
Q3	0.8	1.4	1.6
Q4	0.8	1.1	1.4
2004 Q1	0.4	0.4	0.4

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

## 2 Output per job, manufacturing subsections United Kingdom

(2001=100)

Manufacturing industries											
Section	Food drink and tobacco	Textiles footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper paper prod- ucts, printing and publishing	Chemicals and man- made fibres	Rubber and plastics	Other non metallic mineral	Base metals and fabricated metals	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Wood, coke, petroleum, nuclear, NEC
	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DD,DF,DN
<b>Output per job</b>											
2000 Q2	LNNY 96.1 <sup>†</sup>	LNOG 93.0 <sup>†</sup>	LNOA 98.2 <sup>†</sup>	LNOB 90.6 <sup>†</sup>	LNOC 98.1 <sup>†</sup>	LZYM 97.3 <sup>†</sup>	LZYQ 96.1 <sup>†</sup>	LNOD 94.1 <sup>†</sup>	LNOE 100.6 <sup>†</sup>	LNOF 101.4 <sup>†</sup>	LOJC 98.2 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	97.1	96.8	97.1	92.0	98.4	97.7	97.7	95.8	106.7	98.1	97.6
Q4	96.5	97.1	97.2	95.4	100.7	96.5	100.2	98.4	109.4	100.4	101.3
2001 Q1	98.8	97.3	100.5	98.4	100.2	98.4	100.8	101.2	105.8	101.0	100.0
Q2	99.6	99.5	100.0	99.9	100.4	98.7	101.9	99.5	99.6	97.7	95.2
Q3	100.9	100.1	99.9	101.5	99.8	101.0	100.7	101.0	97.2	102.8	101.7
Q4	100.8	103.1	99.5	100.3	99.7	101.9	96.5	98.3	97.5	98.5	103.1
2002 Q1	102.4	104.2	101.0	99.7	98.5	103.1	99.6	98.6	95.5	98.0	103.8
Q2	103.2	105.0	100.9	99.3	97.6	102.3	97.2	100.2	97.3	98.0	101.0
Q3	104.8	104.8	103.8	100.7	99.6	105.7	101.1	103.3	100.7	102.6	102.4
Q4	104.6	103.7	104.7	98.2	97.8	104.9	103.1	102.0	103.5	103.4	102.1
2003 Q1	106.1	110.3	103.9	99.5	98.8	109.8	100.7	104.3	108.9	105.5	101.2
Q2	106.4	114.2	103.9	102.3	98.6	110.4	100.7	108.4	111.3	109.4	101.2
Q3	107.3	120.4	104.1	104.5	102.2	113.1	101.9	110.2	113.4	111.1	102.4
Q4	107.0	121.5	105.3	107.5	103.2	114.2	103.6	112.7	113.8	114.8	101.7
2004 Q1	106.6	116.9	106.6	110.2	102.8	114.0	104.5	111.4	112.8	117.3	101.5
<b>Output per job, change on quarter a year ago</b>											
2000 Q2	LUAD -0.2 <sup>†</sup>	LUAE 8.1 <sup>†</sup>	LUAF 5.0 <sup>†</sup>	LUAG 11.3	LUAH 5.1	LUAI 5.2 <sup>†</sup>	LUAJ 6.1	LZYO 3.2	LZYS 17.3	LZVI 1.6	TXAG 1.0
Q3	1.6	10.8	1.4	9.3	2.4 <sup>†</sup>	4.4	6.4 <sup>†</sup>	1.5 <sup>†</sup>	19.4	-2.8	-1.4
Q4	1.1	9.3	1.3	9.7	5.4	2.2	7.1	3.6	19.4	-0.9 <sup>†</sup>	4.0 <sup>†</sup>
2001 Q1	3.4	7.1	2.9	10.9 <sup>†</sup>	2.2	1.8	5.7	7.9	12.1 <sup>†</sup>	-1.2	1.6
Q2	3.6	7.0	1.8	10.2	2.3	1.4	6.1	5.7	-1.1	-3.6	-3.0
Q3	3.9	3.5	2.9	10.3	1.4	3.4	3.1	5.5	-8.9	4.8	4.2
Q4	4.4	6.1	2.3	5.1	-1.0	5.6	-3.7	-	-11.0	-2.0	1.7
2002 Q1	3.7	7.1	0.4	1.4	-1.7	4.9	-1.3	-2.5	-9.7	-3.0	3.7
Q2	3.6	5.5	0.8	-0.6	-2.8	3.7	-4.7	0.7	-2.2	0.3	6.1
Q3	3.9	4.6	3.9	-0.8	-0.2	4.6	0.3	2.2	3.6	-0.2	0.7
Q4	3.8	0.6	5.3	-2.1	-1.9	3.0	6.9	3.7	6.2	5.0	-1.0
2003 Q1	3.7	5.9	2.9	-0.3	0.3	6.5	1.2	5.8	14.0	7.6	-2.4
Q2	3.1	8.8	3.0	3.0	1.0	7.9	3.6	8.2	14.3	11.6	0.2
Q3	2.4	14.9	0.3	3.8	2.6	7.0	0.9	6.7	12.6	8.3	-
Q4	2.3	17.2	0.6	9.5	5.5	8.8	0.5	10.6	9.9	11.0	-0.3
2004 Q1	0.5	5.9	2.6	10.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	6.8	3.6	11.2	0.3
<b>Output per job, change on previous quarter</b>											
2000 Q2	DNAG 0.6 <sup>†</sup>	LMMA 2.4 <sup>†</sup>	LNVK 0.5 <sup>†</sup>	LNNV 2.1 <sup>†</sup>	LNNZ 0.1 <sup>†</sup>	LOIL 0.8 <sup>†</sup>	LOIV 0.7 <sup>†</sup>	LOIX 0.4 <sup>†</sup>	LOJB 6.7 <sup>†</sup>	LOJG -0.9	LOUX -0.3 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	1.0	4.0	-1.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.7	6.0	-3.2 <sup>†</sup>	-0.6
Q4	-0.6	0.3	0.1	3.8	2.3	-1.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.8
2001 Q1	2.3	0.2	3.4	3.1	-0.5	1.9	0.6	2.8	-3.3	0.6	-1.3
Q2	0.8	2.3	-0.5	1.5	0.2	0.4	1.1	-1.7	-5.9	-3.2	-4.8
Q3	1.3	0.6	-0.1	1.6	-0.6	2.4	-1.2	1.5	-2.4	5.2	6.8
Q4	-0.1	2.9	-0.5	-1.2	-0.1	0.8	-4.2	-2.6	0.3	-4.2	1.4
2002 Q1	1.6	1.1	1.5	-0.5	-1.2	1.2	3.2	0.3	-2.0	-0.4	0.6
Q2	0.8	0.8	-0.1	-0.4	-1.0	-0.8	-2.4	1.6	1.9	-	-2.7
Q3	1.6	-0.2	2.9	1.4	2.1	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.4	4.7	1.4
Q4	-0.2	-1.0	0.9	-2.5	-1.8	-0.7	2.0	-1.3	2.8	0.8	-0.3
2003 Q1	1.4	6.4	-0.8	1.3	1.0	4.7	-2.3	2.3	5.2	2.0	-0.8
Q2	0.3	3.5	-	2.8	-0.2	0.5	-	3.9	2.2	3.7	-
Q3	0.9	5.4	0.2	2.2	3.7	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2
Q4	-0.3	1.0	1.2	2.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	2.3	0.4	3.3	-0.6
2004 Q1	-0.3	-3.8	1.2	2.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	-1.2	-0.9	2.2	-0.2

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# 3 Manufacturing output per job

United Kingdom

(2001=100)

Section	Manufacturing		
	Index	Change on month a year ago	Change 3 months on 3 months a year ago
	D		
<b>Output per job</b>	LNNX <sup>†</sup>	LNNU	LOUV
2000 Jul	96.7 <sup>†</sup>	5.2 <sup>†</sup>	6.0
Aug	97.5	5.6	5.8
Sep	97.9	5.6	5.5 <sup>†</sup>
Oct	98.3	5.8	5.7
Nov	98.7	5.7	5.7
Dec	100.3	7.4	6.3
2001 Jan	100.1	7.1	6.8
Feb	100.5	5.9	6.8
Mar	100.4	5.0	6.0
Apr	99.3	4.0	5.0
May	98.8	2.7	3.9
Jun	99.5	2.6	3.1
Jul	99.5	2.8	2.7
Aug	101.2	3.9	3.1
Sep	101.0	3.2	3.3
Oct	100.2	2.0	3.0
Nov	99.7	1.0	2.0
Dec	99.8	-0.6	0.8
2002 Jan	99.8	-0.3	-
Feb	101.0	0.4	-0.1
Mar	101.2	0.8	0.3
Apr	101.9	2.6	1.3
May	102.7	4.0	2.5
Jun	97.3	-2.2	1.4
Jul	102.5	3.0	1.6
Aug	104.0	2.7	1.2
Sep	103.9	2.9	2.9
Oct	102.8	2.6	2.7
Nov	104.1	4.4	3.3
Dec	104.5	4.7	3.9
2003 Jan	104.4	4.5	4.5
Feb	105.5	4.5	4.6
Mar	106.0	4.7	4.6
Apr	106.4	4.5	4.6
May	106.7	3.8	4.3
Jun	107.2	10.2	6.1
Jul	108.3	5.7	6.5
Aug	108.3	4.1	6.6
Sep	109.0	4.9	4.9
Oct	110.0	6.9	5.3
Nov	109.8	5.5	5.8
Dec	110.2	5.5	6.0
2004 Jan	110.6	6.0	5.7
Feb	110.2	4.4	5.3
Mar	110.6	4.3	4.9
Apr	111.7	5.0	4.6

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# 4 Output per hour worked

## United Kingdom

(2001=100)

Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Total manufacturing
	A-Q	C,D,E	D
<b>Output per hour worked</b>			
	LZVB <sup>†</sup>	LZVK	LZVF <sup>†</sup>
2000 Q2	98.5 <sup>†</sup>	96.1 <sup>†</sup>	95.3 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	99.3	97.3	96.9
Q4	98.9	99.3	99.4
2001 Q1	99.7	100.5	100.8
Q2	99.5	98.9	98.6
Q3	100.0	99.9	99.9
Q4	100.7	100.8	100.7
2002 Q1	100.9	100.6	100.6
Q2	101.8	102.3	101.2
Q3	102.1	103.1	103.3
Q4	102.4	102.0	101.6
2003 Q1	102.3	103.1	102.8
Q2	102.7	105.9	106.0
Q3	103.6	106.6	107.3
Q4	105.2	109.0	109.9
2004 Q1	104.8	109.3	110.2
<b>Output per hour worked, change on quarter a year ago</b>			
	LZVD	LZVM <sup>†</sup>	LZVH <sup>†</sup>
2000 Q2	3.7	5.6 <sup>†</sup>	6.0 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	4.1	5.5	6.3
Q4	2.8 <sup>†</sup>	5.9	7.3
2001 Q1	0.9	5.6	7.0
Q2	1.1	2.8	3.4
Q3	0.7	2.7	3.0
Q4	1.9	1.5	1.3
2002 Q1	1.2	0.1	-0.2
Q2	2.3	3.5	2.7
Q3	2.1	3.2	3.4
Q4	1.6	1.2	0.9
2003 Q1	1.4	2.5	2.2
Q2	0.8	3.5	4.7
Q3	1.5	3.4	3.9
Q4	2.8	6.9	8.2
2004 Q1	2.4	6.0	7.2
<b>Output per hour worked, change on previous quarter</b>			
	TXBB	TXBD <sup>†</sup>	TXBF <sup>†</sup>
2000 Q2	-0.3	0.9 <sup>†</sup>	1.1 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	0.8 <sup>†</sup>	1.2	1.7
Q4	-0.4	2.1	2.6
2001 Q1	0.8	1.3	1.4
Q2	-0.2	-1.7	-2.2
Q3	0.5	1.0	1.3
Q4	0.7	0.9	0.9
2002 Q1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Q2	0.9	1.7	0.7
Q3	0.3	0.7	2.0
Q4	0.3	-1.1	-1.6
2003 Q1	-0.1	1.1	1.2
Q2	0.4	2.7	3.2
Q3	0.9	0.7	1.2
Q4	1.5	2.2	2.5
2004 Q1	-0.4	0.3	0.3

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# 5 Output per hour worked, manufacturing subsections

United Kingdom

(2001=100)

## Manufacturing Industries

Section	Food drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper paper products, printing and publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Rubber and plastics	Other non metallic mineral	Base metals and fabricated metals	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Wood, coke, petroleum, nuclear, NEC
	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DD,DF,DN
<b>Output per hour worked</b>											
	LZWQ	LZVW	LZWY	LZXC	LZXG	LZWA	LZWU	LZXK	LZXO	LZXS	LZWI
2000 Q2	91.9 <sup>†</sup>	95.0 <sup>†</sup>	96.9 <sup>†</sup>	90.7 <sup>†</sup>	96.0 <sup>†</sup>	94.1 <sup>†</sup>	96.2 <sup>†</sup>	94.8 <sup>†</sup>	99.9 <sup>†</sup>	100.7 <sup>†</sup>	95.4 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	96.1	98.7	97.8	93.0	98.2	96.4	98.7	95.6	101.5	97.6	94.8
Q4	97.9	99.7	98.2	95.2	99.5	96.4	98.7	97.9	107.7	100.1	101.5
2001 Q1	101.2	98.4	100.9	96.9	101.2	98.5	101.0	100.8	105.5	102.1	98.5
Q2	98.5	99.9	99.2	101.2	99.6	101.1	100.8	99.0	97.8	96.0	94.3
Q3	99.3	97.1	98.9	100.0	99.6	96.3	99.9	100.6	98.5	103.2	102.2
Q4	101.1	104.6	101.0	102.0	99.6	104.1	98.3	99.5	98.2	98.7	105.0
2002 Q1	100.9	101.4	100.2	103.7	99.2	96.3	100.6	97.5	96.3	99.3	106.7
Q2	101.8	102.9	103.4	103.7	97.0	99.3	99.2	98.8	97.8	99.5	104.4
Q3	104.6	104.3	103.6	103.3	99.3	105.1	102.3	99.2	99.2	103.9	104.8
Q4	98.3	103.1	104.6	99.3	96.3	100.6	101.8	97.6	98.3	103.4	105.9
2003 Q1	100.9	108.5	99.8	102.5	96.6	104.6	99.6	102.5	101.6	105.8	105.1
Q2	103.5	116.1	100.1	105.0	99.4	105.4	101.2	108.3	107.1	111.4	106.8
Q3	103.2	119.5	100.6	110.4	101.0	104.2	102.8	111.0	106.7	112.2	108.9
Q4	104.0	123.7	102.4	112.2	106.1	110.2	105.9	113.8	110.8	116.7	105.8
2004 Q1	104.3	123.3	107.5	110.0	99.7	113.3	105.1	113.3	110.1	116.8	106.4
<b>Output per hour worked, change on quarter a year ago</b>											
	LZWS	LZVY	LZXA	LZXE	LZXI	LZWC	LZWW	LZXM	LZXQ	LZXU	LZWK
2000 Q2	-3.1	8.8 <sup>†</sup>	7.8	14.7	2.0 <sup>†</sup>	1.4 <sup>†</sup>	5.9	3.8 <sup>†</sup>	17.0 <sup>†</sup>	2.3	0.1 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	6.1 <sup>†</sup>	11.1	5.2	12.5 <sup>†</sup>	1.8	8.1	7.8 <sup>†</sup>	-0.6	13.7	-1.4	0.6
Q4	4.5	9.9	6.9 <sup>†</sup>	10.3	3.4	7.2	5.5	1.5	17.6	0.7 <sup>†</sup>	6.5
2001 Q1	9.3	5.4	5.5	10.0	0.6	1.8	6.4	6.6	12.5	2.1	1.8
Q2	7.2	5.1	2.3	11.5	3.7	7.5	4.7	4.4	-2.1	-4.7	-1.1
Q3	3.3	-1.6	1.2	7.5	1.4	-	1.3	5.2	-3.0	5.7	7.8
Q4	3.3	5.0	2.9	7.1	0.2	8.0	-0.4	1.6	-8.8	-1.4	3.5
2002 Q1	-0.3	3.0	-0.7	7.0	-2.0	-2.2	-0.3	-3.3	-8.8	-2.7	8.3
Q2	3.3	3.1	4.3	2.5	-2.6	-1.7	-1.6	-0.2	-	3.7	10.8
Q3	5.3	7.4	4.7	3.4	-0.3	9.1	2.4	-1.4	0.8	0.7	2.6
Q4	-2.8	-1.4	3.5	-2.6	-3.3	-3.3	3.5	-1.9	0.1	4.8	0.8
2003 Q1	-	7.0	-0.4	-1.2	-2.6	8.7	-1.1	5.1	5.6	6.5	-1.5
Q2	1.7	12.8	-3.2	1.3	2.4	6.1	2.1	9.6	9.5	11.9	2.2
Q3	-1.3	14.6	-2.9	6.8	1.7	-0.8	0.5	11.9	7.5	7.9	3.8
Q4	5.8	19.9	-2.1	13.0	10.2	9.4	4.1	16.5	12.7	12.8	-0.1
2004 Q1	3.4	13.6	7.7	7.4	3.2	8.3	5.5	10.5	8.4	10.4	1.3
<b>Output per hour worked, change on previous quarter</b>											
	TXBG	TXBH	TXBI	TXBJ	TXBK	TXBL	TXBM	TXBN	TXBP	TXBQ	TXBR
2000 Q2	-0.7 <sup>†</sup>	1.8 <sup>†</sup>	1.4 <sup>†</sup>	3.0 <sup>†</sup>	-4.5 <sup>†</sup>	-2.8 <sup>†</sup>	1.4 <sup>†</sup>	0.3	6.5 <sup>†</sup>	0.7 <sup>†</sup>	-1.5 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	4.5	3.8	0.9	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	0.8 <sup>†</sup>	1.7	-3.1	-0.6
Q4	1.9	1.0	0.5	2.4	1.3	-	0.1	2.4	6.1	2.5	7.1
2001 Q1	3.3	-1.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.3	3.0	-2.0	2.0	-3.0
Q2	-2.6	1.5	-1.7	4.4	-1.5	2.6	-0.2	-1.8	-7.3	-6.0	-4.3
Q3	0.8	-2.8	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1	-4.7	-0.9	1.6	0.7	7.4	8.4
Q4	1.8	7.7	2.1	2.0	0.1	8.1	-1.6	-1.1	-0.3	-4.3	2.8
2002 Q1	-0.2	-3.1	-0.8	1.7	-0.4	-7.5	2.4	-2.0	-2.0	0.6	1.6
Q2	0.9	1.5	3.2	-0.1	-2.2	3.2	-1.5	1.3	1.6	0.2	-2.1
Q3	2.7	1.3	0.1	-0.3	2.3	5.8	3.2	0.5	1.5	4.4	0.4
Q4	-6.0	-1.1	1.0	-3.9	-3.0	-4.2	-0.5	-1.6	-0.9	-0.5	1.0
2003 Q1	2.6	5.2	-4.6	3.2	0.3	3.9	-2.2	5.0	3.4	2.3	-0.8
Q2	2.6	6.9	0.3	2.5	2.8	0.7	1.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	1.6
Q3	-0.3	3.0	0.4	5.1	1.6	-1.1	1.6	2.5	-0.4	0.7	2.0
Q4	0.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	5.1	5.7	3.0	2.5	3.8	4.1	-2.8
2004 Q1	0.3	-0.3	5.0	-1.9	-6.0	2.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.6	0.1	0.5

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# 6 Productivity jobs and hours worked

United Kingdom

Section	Whole economy		Total production industries		Total manufacturing	
	Productivity jobs (thousands)	Productivity jobs index (2001=100)	Productivity jobs (thousands)	Productivity jobs index (2001=100)	Productivity jobs (thousands)	Productivity jobs index (2001=100)
	A-Q	A-Q	C,D,E	C,D,E	D	D
<b>Productivity jobs</b>						
1999 Q2	IFPA <sup>†</sup> 28 776 <sup>†</sup>	LNNM <sup>†</sup> 97.6 <sup>†</sup>	JQOA <sup>†</sup> 4 643 <sup>†</sup>	LNOJ <sup>†</sup> 108.3 <sup>†</sup>	JQOC <sup>†</sup> 4 402 <sup>†</sup>	LNOK <sup>†</sup> 108.6 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	28 952	98.2	4 600	107.3	4 374	107.9
Q4	29 035	98.4	4 570	106.6	4 352	107.3
2000 Q1	29 061	98.5	4 531	105.7	4 308	106.2
Q2	29 191	99.0	4 489	104.7	4 264	105.2
Q3	29 301	99.3	4 450	103.8	4 223	104.1
Q4	29 373	99.6	4 413	102.9	4 183	103.2
2001 Q1	29 423	99.8	4 367	101.9	4 133	101.9
Q2	29 490	100.0	4 319	100.8	4 088	100.8
Q3	29 501	100.0	4 261	99.4	4 027	99.3
Q4	29 561	100.2	4 199	98.0	3 970	97.9
2002 Q1	29 606	100.4	4 152	96.8	3 929	96.9
Q2	29 591	100.3	4 106	95.8	3 881	95.7
Q3	29 574	100.3	4 046	94.4	3 818	94.2
Q4	29 624	100.4	3 991	93.1	3 768	92.9
2003 Q1	29 665	100.6	3 946	92.0	3 725	91.9
Q2	29 699	100.7	3 906	91.1	3 684	90.9
Q3	29 719	100.8	3 865	90.2	3 645	89.9
Q4	29 761	100.9	3 830	89.3	3 615	89.2
2004 Q1	29 804	101.1	3 796	88.5	3 587	88.5

Section	Whole economy	Total production industries	Total manufacturing
	A-Q	C,D,E	D
<b>Productivity hours worked</b>			
Index (2001=100)			
1999 Q2	LZVA <sup>†</sup> 98.7 <sup>†</sup>	LZVJ <sup>†</sup> 108.9 <sup>†</sup>	LZVE <sup>†</sup> 109.3 <sup>†</sup>
Q3	99.1	108.9	109.2
Q4	99.4	107.4	108.0
2000 Q1	98.0	106.2	106.7
Q2	99.2	105.8	106.1
Q3	99.2	104.4	104.6
Q4	99.9	102.6	102.8
2001 Q1	99.8	101.4	101.4
Q2	100.3	101.4	101.4
Q3	100.1	100.0	100.0
Q4	99.7	97.2	97.1
2002 Q1	99.8	97.2	97.0
Q2	99.2	95.3	95.1
Q3	99.8	94.5	94.3
Q4	99.8	95.2	94.9
2003 Q1	100.0	94.3	94.1
Q2	100.1	91.7	91.5
Q3	100.1	91.4	91.0
Q4	99.6	89.6	89.3
2004 Q1	100.5	88.9	88.7

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# 7 Unit wage costs

United Kingdom

(2001=100)

Section	Whole Economy			Manufacturing		
	Index A-Q	Change on quarter a year ago	Change on previous quarter	Index D	Change on quarter a year ago	Change 3 months on previous 3 months
<b>Unit Wage costs</b>	LNNK	LOJE	DMWL	LNNQ	LOUW	DMWB
2000 Q2	95.5 <sup>†</sup>	1.8 <sup>†</sup>	0.5 <sup>†</sup>	98.8 <sup>†</sup>	-1.6 <sup>†</sup>	-0.9
Q3	96.5	2.3	1.1	98.7	-1.1	-0.1 <sup>†</sup>
Q4	97.8	3.2	1.3	98.7	-1.6	-
2001 Q1	99.2	4.4	1.4	98.6	-1.2	-0.1
Q2	99.7	4.4	0.5	100.6	1.8	2.0
Q3	100.3	3.9	0.6	99.9	1.2	-0.7
Q4	100.8	3.1	0.5	101.0	2.3	1.1
2002 Q1	101.7	2.5	0.8	101.0	2.5	-
Q2	102.8	3.1	1.1	102.7	2.1	1.6
Q3	102.3	2.0	-0.5	100.6	0.7	-2.0
Q4	103.2	2.4	0.9	101.2	0.2	0.5
2003 Q1	103.7	2.1	0.5	101.1	0.1	-
Q2	104.0	1.2	0.3	99.6	-3.0	-1.6
Q3	104.5	2.1	0.4	99.0	-1.6	-0.6
Q4	104.5	1.2	-	98.6	-2.5	-0.4
2004 Q1	105.7	1.9	1.2	99.7	-1.4	1.1
2001 May	..	..	..	101.0 <sup>†</sup>	1.9	1.7
Jun	..	..	..	100.4	2.3 <sup>†</sup>	2.0 <sup>†</sup>
Jul	..	..	..	100.6	1.7	1.5
Aug	..	..	..	99.2	0.8	0.1
Sep	..	..	..	99.8	1.0	-0.7
Oct	..	..	..	100.6	1.9	-0.8
Nov	..	..	..	101.1	1.9	0.4
Dec	..	..	..	101.2	3.2	1.1
2002 Jan	..	..	..	101.7	3.4	1.5
Feb	..	..	..	100.6	2.1	0.7
Mar	..	..	..	100.8	2.0	-
Apr	..	..	..	101.0	0.8	-0.5
May	..	..	..	100.5	-0.5	-0.4
Jun	..	..	..	106.5	6.1	1.6
Jul	..	..	..	101.3	0.7	1.9
Aug	..	..	..	100.2	1.1	1.9
Sep	..	..	..	100.3	0.5	-2.0
Oct	..	..	..	101.9	1.3	-1.9
Nov	..	..	..	100.8	-0.3	-1.7
Dec	..	..	..	100.8	-0.4	0.5
2003 Jan	..	..	..	101.1	-0.6	0.1
Feb	..	..	..	100.6	-0.1	-0.2
Mar	..	..	..	101.7	0.9	-
Apr	..	..	..	99.4	-1.6	-0.4
May	..	..	..	99.8	-0.7	-0.5
Jun	..	..	..	99.5	-6.6	-1.6
Jul	..	..	..	98.9	-2.4	-1.1
Aug	..	..	..	99.1	-1.2	-1.1
Sep	..	..	..	98.9	-1.4	-0.6
Oct	..	..	..	98.3	-3.5	-0.6
Nov	..	..	..	98.9	-1.9	-0.5
Dec	..	..	..	98.7	-2.1	-0.4
2004 Jan	..	..	..	98.8	-2.3	-
Feb	..	..	..	99.8	-0.8	0.4
Mar	..	..	..	100.6	-1.0	1.1
Apr	..	..	..	99.2	-0.2	1.1

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# 8 Productivity measures by region

(UK=100)

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
United Kingdom		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>GVA per filled job</b>								
North East	DJDO	95.9 <sup>†</sup>	93.7	89.6	90.8	90.6	91.2	90.0
North West	DJDP	95.7 <sup>†</sup>	95.5	95.3	93.8	95.0	94.6	93.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	DMBC	91.6 <sup>†</sup>	92.1	91.8	92.7	91.8	92.3	91.5
East Midlands	DMBE	97.7 <sup>†</sup>	97.3	97.0	95.7	96.7	96.7	96.9
West Midlands	DMDN	91.5 <sup>†</sup>	92.4	91.8	92.2	93.0	93.2	92.8
East	DMDQ	98.6 <sup>†</sup>	98.8	99.8	98.3	98.2	99.4	100.2
London	DMGH	124.2 <sup>†</sup>	124.7	124.1	123.8	122.5	123.0	122.1
South East	DMGJ	100.4 <sup>†</sup>	100.6	102.9	104.9	104.9	105.7	106.0
South West	DMGK	90.9 <sup>†</sup>	89.5	89.4	90.5	91.2	90.7	91.0
England	DMGL	100.5 <sup>†</sup>	100.5	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.2	101.2
Wales	DMGM	94.5 <sup>†</sup>	95.0	94.3	92.5	92.1	92.5	92.1
Scotland	DMGX	100.1 <sup>†</sup>	100.4	99.0	98.8	98.1	95.2	95.6
Northern Ireland	DMOA	92.0 <sup>†</sup>	90.1	89.3	89.3	88.3	87.4	88.2
<b>GVA per hour worked</b>								
North East	DMOB	99.9 <sup>†</sup>	95.8	93.4	94.0	92.5	95.0	92.6
North West	DMOH	96.8 <sup>†</sup>	97.6	97.0	95.9	96.2	96.2	95.3
Yorkshire and the Humber	DMOK	94.0 <sup>†</sup>	94.1	93.0	94.1	93.7	94.5	92.2
East Midlands	DMOL	100.2 <sup>†</sup>	98.5	97.9	96.9	97.3	97.9	97.8
West Midlands	DMON	91.7 <sup>†</sup>	91.8	91.0	93.4	93.0	93.8	93.3
East	DMOO	98.7 <sup>†</sup>	99.1	101.0	99.1	98.9	99.1	101.4
London	DMOR	120.3 <sup>†</sup>	122.5	121.2	118.6	118.9	118.2	117.2
South East	DMOS	100.0 <sup>†</sup>	99.5	102.6	104.8	105.1	106.0	106.1
South West	DMOT	89.7 <sup>†</sup>	88.9	88.8	90.5	92.2	90.7	91.3
England	DMOV	100.6 <sup>†</sup>	100.6	100.8	100.9	101.1	101.3	101.2
Wales	DMOW	94.4 <sup>†</sup>	95.2	94.0	94.4	94.6	93.0	93.6
Scotland	DMOY	101.4 <sup>†</sup>	101.3	99.6	98.9	97.7	95.7	95.9
Northern Ireland	DMWA	86.2 <sup>†</sup>	84.1	84.7	83.4	82.3	84.4	84.4
<b>GVA per head</b>								
North East	IGAX	81.8	80.0 <sup>†</sup>	77.9	76.6	76.3	76.4	77.0
North West	IGAY	90.1 <sup>†</sup>	89.6	89.1	89.5	89.5	89.7	90.1
Yorkshire and the Humber	IGAZ	89.5 <sup>†</sup>	89.2	88.3	87.6	86.9	86.5	86.4
East Midlands	IGBA	95.0 <sup>†</sup>	95.3	94.2	93.4	92.8	92.2	91.8
West Midlands	IGBB	92.6 <sup>†</sup>	92.5	91.8	91.2	90.8	90.4	90.1
East	IGBC	108.3 <sup>†</sup>	108.2	108.3	108.4	109.1	109.8	110.0
London	IGBD	130.1 <sup>†</sup>	131.9	134.9	135.3	134.5	132.3	130.9
South East	IGBE	111.8 <sup>†</sup>	113.2	115.5	117.2	118.9	120.3	120.5
South West	IGBF	92.7 <sup>†</sup>	92.0	90.8	90.2	89.9	90.7	91.4
England	IGBG	101.7	102.0	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.5 <sup>†</sup>	102.5
Wales	IGBH	82.7 <sup>†</sup>	81.6	80.0	79.3	78.8	78.7	78.8
Scotland	IGBI	99.8	98.6	96.8 <sup>†</sup>	95.8	95.2	94.4	94.6
Northern Ireland	IGBJ	80.3 <sup>†</sup>	79.2	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9	79.2

<sup>†</sup> indicates that data are new or have been revised. The period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised.

# R1 REVISIONS ANALYSIS

## Revisions since previously published estimates

Whole economy							
	Output per job		Unit wage costs		Output per hour worked		
	Change on quarter a year ago	Change on previous quarter	Change on quarter a year ago	Change on previous quarter	Change on quarter a year ago	Change on previous quarter	
	LNNP	DMWR	LOJE	DMWL	LZVD	TXBB	
2001 Q1	-0.1	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	
Q2	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2	
Q3	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1	
Q4	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.3	
2002 Q1	0.1	-	-0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	
Q2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.1	
Q3	-0.3	-	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	
Q4	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	-0.2	
2003 Q1	-0.3	-	-0.1	-0.4	-	0.2	
Q2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-	-0.2	-0.1	
Q3	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.3	
Q4	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	
Manufacturing							
	Output per job		Unit wage costs		Output per hour worked		
	Change on quarter a year ago	Change on previous quarter	Change on quarter a year ago	Change on previous quarter	Change on quarter a year ago	Change on previous quarter	
	LNNU	DMWV	LOUW	DMWB	LZVH	TXBF	
2001 Q1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.6	
Q2	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.7	
Q3	-0.2	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.4	
Q4	0.3	0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	
2002 Q1	-	-	-0.1	-	0.4	1.2	
Q2	0.5	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	
Q3	1.0	0.4	-1.0	-0.4	0.7	0.2	
Q4	0.9	0.2	-0.8	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	
2003 Q1	1.3	0.3	-1.2	-0.3	0.2	0.3	
Q2	0.2	-0.8	-0.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.5	
Q3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.5	
Q4	-0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.4	